

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

12 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1916

12 PAGES

VOL. XXVI, NO. 335

Submarine Crisis Coming Today When Wilson Lays Matter Before Congress

ARE YOU READY FOR THE TEST ASKS WILSON

President's Determination to Lay Submarine Issue Squarely Before Congress Recalls Some of His Recent Public Utterances

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Wilson's determination to lay the submarine issue before congress tomorrow recalls some of his recent public utterances on his conception of America's duty to humanity. They were made while the president was preparing his final word on the submarine crisis, and although his words were not directly connected with any particular phase of foreign affairs, they are regarded as highly significant now.

"Are you ready for the test?" the president asked his hearers last Thursday night at a Jefferson Day celebration. "God forbid that we should become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that does not affect what we feel responsible to defend, but if we should ever be drawn are you ready to go in only with the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind and to draw out the moment the interest centers in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity?"

"Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to go in? Have you the courage to come out according as the balances disturbed are re-adjusted for the interests of humanity?"

Yesterday, before the Daughters of the American Revolution the president declared:

"America will have forgotten her traditions whenever upon any occasion, she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. And the only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of her physical force is that she asserts it in behalf of the interest of humanity."

The president made the latter remarks at a meeting to which he went directly from work, upon his statement to congress tomorrow.

WILSON IS ENDORSED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
DOVER, Del., April 18.—The democratic state convention which met here today to select six delegates and alternates to the national convention, instructed the delegation to vote for the renomination of President Wilson, whose administration was endorsed.

DEATH LIST IS FIVE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BRADFORD, R. I., April 18.—The total of deaths by the rear end collision of trains on the New York New Haven and Hartford railroads here last night remained at five tonight, a search of the ruins having failed to disclose more bodies. All the injured are expected to recover. Various inquiries into the cause of the accident were started during the day, but none of them reached any definite conclusion.

GASOLINE GOING FAST

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Little hope for a reduction in gasoline prices is seen by experts of the bureau of mines, which issued a statement today declaring that the present rate of production, the country's supply of crude oil would be exhausted in 27 years. Relief can come, the statement says, only through development of processes for obtaining gasoline from other sources.

FOR AMERICANISM OF COL. ROOSEVELT

SANTA FE, N. M., April 18.—Resolutions denouncing the foreign policies of President Wilson and expression of approval for "Americanism of Theodore Roosevelt" were adopted at the state progressive meeting here today.

Ernest Schiller, Pirate, is Given Life Imprisonment

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WILMINGTON, Del., April 18.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence R. Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British Steamer Matoppe, off Sandy Hook, on March 29, terrorized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the U. S. District court here late today. He will be taken to the federal prison at Atlanta, in a few days.

Schiller this morning pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy in a statement he denied that his motive was robbery. He declared that he had seized the Matoppe, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the entente allies, "for the cause of Germany."

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR ARMY OF MILLION MEN

In Night Session and Without Record Vote Higher House Adopts Substitute for Hay Bill Passed by the House

DIFFERENCES UP TO CONFERENCES

On Eve of Joint Session to Hear Message on Grave International Issues, Senate Hastens Completion of Measure

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—An army reorganization bill that would produce regular army and reserve military forces in the United States aggregating a million men, was passed by the senate tonight without a record vote. It is a substitute for the Hay bill, passed by the house, and the differences will be worked out in conference.

On the eve of a joint session of the houses of congress to hear a message from the president on grave international issues, the senate hastened completion of the bill amid scenes of excitement, repeatedly rejecting all amendments tending to reduce the proposed strengthening of the army.

With the closing hours of debate, the senate made provision for a regular standing army with a peace strength of 250,000 men, as compared with 140,000 in the Hay bill, which passed the house, retained after a hard fight, the plan for a federal volunteer army reserve force calculated to aggregate 251,000 men and federalize the national guard forces of the states to an estimated strength of 280,000 men.

In addition to this combined regular and reserve force of 781,000 men, an amendment was made to create a school and college youths' reserve corps in time of war or threatened war which would recruit a force of trained young men, schooled by officers of the regular army, the estimated strength of which is anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000.

Peace Army of Million

"We are creating here tonight a peace army of a million men," declared Senator Myers, in supporting an amendment of Senator Reed, to make the regular army 200,000. The senate had agreed previously by a vote of 42 to 37 to an amendment by Senator Brandegee increasing it from the proposed strength of 180,000 to 250,000. The Reed reduction proposal was rejected 42 to 31, after a brief speech by Senator Williams, in which he referred to the solemnity of the occasion which would confront congress tomorrow.

"Are we or are we not threatened with war?" asked Senator Williams. "Are we or are we not threatened with war from Mexico? Are we or are we not threatened with war over the submarine controversy? Have we not been called to assemble in joint session tomorrow, the solemn purpose of which we do not ourselves definitely understand?"

"If the army cannot exceed a certain number except in a state of threatened war, we are now in a state of threatened war if the president thinks so. For myself I think we are pretty seriously threatened with international difficulties, both from the east and the south."

The apparently grave developments of the few hours preceding the passage of the bill also probably served to save the volunteer army provision. Champions of the national guard fought it bitterly in the committee of the whole, and it was retained by a vote of 34 to 32. Tonight Senator Lewis again moved to strike out the section. It was saved this time by a vote of 40 to 37.

Other Important Provisions

Important provisions of the senate

(Continued on Page Two)

Bodies of Two Slain Under Auto Taken to Douglas

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 18.—The bodies of J. White Stanfield, aged 44 years, and Mrs. Joe Collins, aged 29, former residents of Cloverdale, N. M., 65 miles east, were brought here today following their death Monday as result of an automobile accident last Wednesday while they were enroute to Douglas.

The engine of their automobile died as they were going up a hill and the car turned turtle in a deep arroyo, pinning them underneath in such a manner that they were unable to move. For more than 22 hours they lay in this position, praying for death to come to their release. A detachment of First cavalry men on border patrol duty discovered and released them. Both were injured internally.

Mrs. Collins' body will be sent to Denning, N. M., for interment. That of Stanfield will be sent to Globe tomorrow.

QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. TROOPS FROM MEXICO STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

PERSHING IS GIVEN ADDITIONAL TROOPS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 18.—General Pershing issued orders today that will place at the disposal of General Pershing 2,300 more troops. He has ordered to proceed to Columbus, N. M., the Sixth cavalry from the Brownsville district, the Seventeenth infantry from Eagle Pass, the First battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry from Eagle Pass, and troops from the Tenth cavalry, Fort Apache.

But even with more troops the pursuit of Villa will be a slow and tedious job if his trail is extended south of the state of Chihuahua in the opinion of army officers, who say that the trails beyond Satevo make increasingly difficult the operation of military supply trucks. An advantage can be gained by the use of a shorter route either through Ojinaga or Fabens, but this plan, it was reported from Washington, would be unacceptable and the remaining plan and what military regard as the only logical plan, the use of the railroad south from El Paso, out of the question because of Carranza's refusal to permit it and the reluctance of the administration to authorize its seizure.

Additional troops are being sent to General Pershing as much for the protection of those already in Mexico along the line of communication as to strengthen the force pursuing Villa in the region south of Satevo. Marked hostility has been displayed along the line of communications by Villa's men and indications have been numerous that not all the Carranza element, both military and civil, were friendly. Scouts are continuing their work of locating Carranza troops in that vicinity.

Little actual work in the chase of Villa has been done since the American troops were forced into a fight in the environs of Parral. The forces of General Pershing have occupied points from where concentration can be made rapidly and General Pershing has established his field headquarters at Namiquipa, some distance north of Satevo.

CALLES' TROOPS IN SONORA HOT AFTER BANDITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 18.—There are 25,000 Mexican troops now operating in Chihuahua, according to General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, his statement being based on official messages from military officials of that state.

The Villa bandits are being scattered in small bunches, he said, none containing more than 20 to 30 men at the most. These are being systematically hunted down, according to his advisers.

It is the plan of the Chihuahua authorities to place these men in garrison in the various cities of the state, having a large cavalry detachment at each post, as soon as the American troops withdraw. When news indicating that bandits are in the vicinity of any town has been received, the cavalry will be sent out with orders to kill or capture every one of them. Calles says the Chihuahua officials believe they can quickly rid the country of every outlaw.

A telegram received here today from Guadalupe by Ives G. Lelievre, de facto consul, stated that General Jesus Trujillo, a former Villa leader in Sonora, had been appointed commander of a regiment of rurales by General M. M. Dieguez, military governor of Jalisco. General Trujillo who surrendered at the time of Villa's defeat in Sonora, was reported to have been executed together with General Francisco Urbaleja, a Yaqui chieftain, and three other former

(Continued on Page Two)

REPORTS OF DEATH OF VILLA ARE INDIRECTLY CONFIRMED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

EL PASO, Tex., April 18.—The reports of Villa's death were indirectly confirmed here today by an American mining man who controls large interests in the Guerrero district. This man is in close touch with the American military authorities and has forwarded his information to Washington. He said:

"I know beyond any question of doubt that Villa was wounded at Guerrero. I have received my account of the affair from a man in whom I have the fullest confidence. He tells me that Villa was shot through the right knee, the bullet killing his horse which fell pinning the bandit under it and injuring his left leg. This was on March 29. After that I received daily reports about Villa's movement up to April 5 when he was at Satevo. Since then I have heard nothing about him. Knowing his condition and the certainty of his being wounded I consider it highly probable that he is dead as he assuredly could not have got any proper medical treatment."

Additional weight was given to this statement in view of the fact that the man who made it is frankly in favor of intervention and regards the death of Villa as a blow to his hopes as it would mean the withdrawal of the American troops.

Significance is also seen in the attitude of the Mexican officials here and in Juarez who have never abated their confidence in the truth of the report of Villa's death. In spite of the incredulity of General Bell and other American

Administration is Waiting on Further Reports From American Officers in Mexico Before Deciding on Next Move of Expedition

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The administration is waiting on further reports from American officers in Mexico before deciding whether the expedition seeking Villa shall be withdrawn or reinforced for further operations.

Indications at the war department here out press reports from the front, that the pursuit of Villa was temporarily at a standstill.

President Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican situation briefly today in the light of a review of its military aspects, submitted by General Funston. It was announced later that the situation was unchanged and the administration's policy unaltered. One member of the cabinet admitted, however, that no final decision had been reached as to the withdrawal of the troops.

Officials would reveal no word of the report submitted by General Funston. It was apparent, however, that it outlined a situation which required action in Washington. The line of communication with General Pershing's forces already is drawn too thin, and there is no disposition here to contradict border advice that more troops must be sent if the chase is to be pressed further.

It was thought probable, though no official would talk about this phase of the question, that the German situation would have some bearing upon the impending decision. If a break in diplomatic relation with Germany is foreseen by the administration, it is virtually certain that the troops will be recalled from Mexico immediately. They would be needed at home as military prudence would require that steps be taken to prepare for eventualities in Europe.

Some officials expressed the belief that the United States must wait and see what happened beyond the border, before it could determine whether to increase the American forces or withdraw at once. The report of Villa's death has not been cleared as yet. Doubt as to its truth is steadily increasing, and dispatches from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua City, received today, characterized the report as a mere rumor, without any foundation that he could ascertain.

The Washington government, as nearly as the attitude of the cabinet can be learned, is in no mood to force matters in Mexico. Already the main purpose of the expedition, protection of the border, is regarded as accomplished.

In some quarters it was suggested that an agreement for withdrawal might be reached with General Carranza on the basis that if Villa or his band reached within some specified distance of the border, despite the efforts of Carranza troops to check them, United States troops could again cross the border. There was nothing to indicate that this plan had actually been worked out.

In moving new forces to the border or possibly beyond, as reported tonight in San Antonio dispatches, General Funston is acting within the discretionary power conferred upon

(Continued on Page Three)

MISSING CAVALRYMAN FINALLY HEARD FROM

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., April 18.—Consul Letcher announced today that word had been received from Private Richenberger, Tenth cavalry, who has been missing since the fight at Parral last Wednesday. General Pershing had offered a reward for news of the missing trooper, who had been sent into Parral ahead of Major Tompkins' column to ascertain conditions. Consul Letcher gave no further details beyond the statement that the soldier had been heard from.

Quiet Along the American Line of Communication

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 18.—Truck men returning to the border today brought reports of quiet prevailing along the American line of communication. The trip from the front was uneventful, they said, and rumors of trouble which have been current in Columbus were denied. It was pointed out that while every preparation has been made by the various detachments for any development, an increased feeling of security was expressed all along the line.

Much interest was aroused here by the arrival of Tandy Sanford, a Mexican half breed. Sanford is being held incommunicado and under a heavy guard, military authorities refusing to make any statement concerning him. It is known, however, that he is suspected of guiding the Villa band upon Columbus.

Thirty-one sick and injured men were brought from the front today. Many of them had been treated in the field hospital in Colonia Dublan and were suffering from minor diseases. None was in a dangerous condition and none had been injured in action, as was first reported, medical officers said.

Major Clyde S. Ford, of the medical corps of Wheeling, W. Va., arrived from the field today on his way to London, where he has been detailed as medical observer with the British army. Major Ford was American medical observer with the Turkish army in the first Bulgarian campaign.